

SECOND HAND

PIANOS

AT

CANNEY'S MUSIC STORE,

67 Congress Street.

Call and Investigate.

SPECIAL SALE OF SHEET MUSIC,

10 Sheets for 25 Cents.

YOU WILL BE SATISFIED

If You Buy Your TEAS and COFFEES Of Us. We Yield
To No Competitors in the Claims We Make For
Our TEAS and COFFEES.

We are fully and amply stocked with the very best that grows,
in both articles, and we invite comparison in quality with any com-
petitor, independently of the fact that our prices are lower than first-
class goods are sold for elsewhere. One trial will convince any cus-
tomer of the excellence of our goods, and we respectfully call your
attention to the following price considerations:

TEAS.

Best Garden Formosa, Oolong,
regular 60c quality, our price
per lb.....55c
Fancy English Breakfast, sold
elsewhere at 50c, here per lb.....40c
Choice Young Hyson, lb.....40c
Regular 50c Formosa, lb.....35c

COFFEES.

Our Coffees are famous for their
Absolute Purity, Rich Aroma and
Delicate Flavor.
Ames' Special Mocha and Java, lb. 20c
Choice Java and Mocha, lb.....25c
Choice Blend, lb.....20c

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,

35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monu-
ment all work in the best and most appropriate
style, employing material which experience
has shown to be best fitted to retain its color
and quality.
We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester,

Shop and Yard

No. 2 Water Street.

CARVING SETS.

FINEST LINE EVER SHOWN IN PORTSMOUTH
PRICES REMARKABLY LOW.

A. P. Wendell & Co

2 MARKET SQUARE.

BASKETS. LANTERNS.

BARREL HEADERS.

APPLE PARERS AND MEAT CHOPPERS.

KEROSENE OIL.

Rider & Cotton.

65 MARKET STREET.

WILL BE RESUMED

Sessions Of Strike Commission
Recommence Today.

Failure Of Miners And Operators
To Agree Disappointing.

Witnesses For Both Sides Will Testify
Before Judge Gray.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 2.—The entire membership of the Anthracite Coal strike commission is now here and ready to resume the hearing tomorrow morning. When the commission adjourned week before last, it was hoped that the contending parties would come to an understanding on some if not all the of the points in dispute and the fact is known that the commissioners are a little disappointed at the failure of the two parties to agree.

The commission will now proceed as it has done heretofore and listen to all the information either side has to present.

ELIOT.

Eliot, Me., Dec. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Shapleigh who moved to Kittery Point last spring have again taken up their residence with Mrs. Shapleigh's father, Horace Bartlett.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goodwin and children of Lynn, Mass., passed Thanksgiving with Mr. Goodwin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Goodwin.

R. S. and R. W. Bartlett of Boston, passed Thanksgiving at their home here. Miss Myra Kennison of Newburyport was also a guest of the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Goodwin and children of Dover, N. H., were guests Sunday of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Raitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Richardson of Brunswick, Me., passed Thanksgiving with their daughter, Mrs. T. C. Chapman. Mr. Richardson returned home Monday leaving his wife for a short visit. Miss Bessie Blaisdell who has been a guest of the family for several weeks will go to Boston Wednesday.

The funeral of William Hill was held Saturday, at 11:00 a. m., from his late residence. He was eighty-two years old. Rev. J. E. Newton assisted by Rev. Mr. Hyde of Somersworth, conducted the services. Miss Lizzie Brooks, who resided with him, will go to Stratham, N. H., to live with an uncle there.

SOUTH ELIOT.

South Eliot, Me., Dec. 3.

Henry Knight returned to South Berwick Monday after spending a few days with his parents.

Schools open again Dec. 8.

Mrs. John Hillhouse was a visitor in Portsmouth Tuesday.

Mrs. Milo Spinnery and Mrs. Albert Staples were the guests of their father, John William, of Kittery, Tuesday.

Mrs. George Wallace of Portsmouth was in town Monday.

Mrs. Sarah Renick is visiting friends in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. True Canney are visiting relatives in Wellsboro.

Miss Winifred Fernald leaves for Sanbornville on Thursday, where she will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. William M. Sanborn.

Miss Gertrude Cole visited friends in Kittery Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pickering returned to Lawrence Sunday, after visiting her parents.

Miss Emma A. Frye is visiting her brother, E. C. Frye, and wife of Portsmouth.

Work on the electric road was begun on Monday after a two days' suspension caused by the Italians striking for shorter hours.

Wilfred Nason of Exeter was in town last week visiting relatives.

Mrs. Owen Shapleigh and Miss Mat-

the Hanscom were visitors in Port-

smouth Monday.

Willard Raitt and family have taken up their residence in town again after spending several years in Virginia.

Oren Boyce and family of Dover were in town Sunday.

The marriage of a well known young couple of this place is announced to take place in the near future.

Alice Holgdon, who came home to spend Thanksgiving with her parents, Frank Holgdon and wife, returned to her school in Georgetown, Mass., Monday.

Miss Della Abbott is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Bert Abbott, in Boston.

Charles Raitt is confined to his home by illness.

Miss Lizzie Brooks is shortly to go to Stratham for a visit with relatives.

Miss Ina Hanscom has secured a situation in Kittery.

THE DANGERS OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.

One clerk was busy throwing mail in a combination smoker and baggage car, when suddenly, without an instant's warning, he felt the car leap from the track and heard a terrific crash. When he regained consciousness the wreck presented this chaotic condition; the two forward cars had been plunged down a seventy-foot embankment; the combination car landed in an upright position with the rear trucks on the roof, every seat in the smoking compartments being utterly demolished, while on the floor of the mail compartment was a huge angular stone weighing not less than half a ton. If the mail clerk escaped unhurt will always be a mystery.

There is probably no department of the government service in which a higher standard of devotion to duty is maintained than in this. During a heavy freshet on the Susquehanna river, in 1890, all bridges were swept away and the railroad tracks along the banks practically destroyed. Four mail clerks remained in their car until the water rising and flowing through the doors compelled them to take to an improvised raft which consisted of pieces of floating sidewalks and other debris of the inundation, lashed together. On this frail craft they put their pouches, and carefully propelling by poles along with the current, gained the post office, a mile away. They found this abandoned, with eight feet of water in the street at that point. They were almost exhausted and their condition was precarious. Finally, however, they were rescued by boats and taken into houses through the second story windows. The letter mail was all intact and in fairly good condition.

Some time ago the "run" on a Western road was "short" a clerk because of sickness. An official of the service happened to be on the train and volunteered his services. For fifteen hours he stuck to his work at the letter case. In the journey of more than five hundred miles he had only a sandwich or two for food, and stood on his feet without relief. There are other instances on record where entire crews have stood to the work without food for twenty-four hours—Farrest Crissey in the World's Work.

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RANDOM GOSSIP.

"The melancholy days have come, The saddest of the year!"— The heater's every flue and drum And draught is out of gear.

A man who witnessed the Army-Navy football contest last Saturday says of it: "From a football standpoint it was a mediocre contest, but from the view of a social function it was a howling and tremendous success. As compared to the Brown-Dartmouth contest—well, comparison would be chimerical."

During the Maine moose season, which closed last Sunday night, no previous records have been broken and it is hardly possible that last year's number will be passed. Two days ago fifteen moose less than last year's total had been received. The deer season closes Dec. 15 and the number of deer brought in is considerably beyond last year's record.

One young man in the city is looking with blood in his eye for some practical joker in the city whose whereabouts are rather hazy. It seems that he received a telephone message, Sunday, from some one saying that his father had suffered an accident in a town ten or twelve miles away and was badly injured. The young man procured a team as quickly as possible and drove the horse for all it was worth to the place mentioned. His drive was not an altogether pleasant one and he did not enjoy it very much. But when he arrived he found his father having a pleasant chat with some friends and in as good health as usual. The elder man was surprised at the sudden appearance of a much agitated son, and the son was considerably miffed when he learned that it was all a joke.

Some of the letter carriers at the office here are thinking of making use of the new satchel recently adopted by the department. It is made of a black material called Pegamod, which is about one fourth the weight of the old leather satchel it is designed to replace and it is said to be absolutely waterproof. The old leather satchel when soaked with water is of itself quite a burden to the carrier. While it is doubtful if the new material proves as durable as the old, it presumably costs less and certainly is much more convenient in several ways.

The dresses of some women have pockets enough to make up for the lack of them in others' dresses. For instance, the Portland police came across a woman, last week, who had seven pockets and in each pocket was a half-pint bottle of the poorest grade of whiskey.

An epidemic of pneumonia, most of which is accompanied by typhoid, seems to be raging in this city at the present time. The physicians about town have been called on many occasions to cases of bronchitis, which is something like the dreaded pneumonia in its early stages, although it is not generally followed by a bleeding of the lungs.

The draft of a license law, which will be proposed at the coming session of the legislature, which gives a license for each two thousand inhabitants, will not get the support of the constitutional convention delegation from this city, for it would only mean six saloons here, where there are now fifty, and no apparent trouble arising from them. A license law, which would meet with the approval of this city, would be a \$500 license and let everybody sell who could pay the price, of course under police rules. This, it is claimed, would reduce the saloons one half, and in time regulate itself so that there would not be any trouble for the police to control such places.—Portsmouth correspondent of Manchester Union.

The Mascagni opera company is the largest company which has ever come to this city. There are about one hundred people in the troupe, and to accommodate them for the night, Manager Hartford has had to secure around for rooms in private families, the hotels and regular boarding houses being unable to take care of them. An orchestra of fifty-four pieces is part of the show, and to make room for them in front of the stage, one or two rows of chairs have been removed. The sale is very large, and the production will be witnessed by

people from Exeter, Dover, Kittery, York, Eliot, Rye and other surrounding towns.

Local devotees of snow shading are getting their shoes into trim for use when the first really good snow fall comes along. There are really quite a number in this city who indulge in this healthful and beneficial recreation.

Arnold Daly, who is one of the leading members of The Ring in the Cage company, which is coming here, played the Imp when Nat C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott gave "When We Were Twenty-One" in London.

It is probable that George F. Leonard secured a prize when he bought from the Maplewood farm stables the yearling colt by Idellita, 2:09 1-4; dam, Queen Regent, 2:29 1-2, by Astell (3) (2:12); second dam, the great brood mare Marinette, by Director (2:17), etc. This colt was bred by Mrs. C. R. Norris of Boston, who owns Queen Regent (2:29 1-2) and Marinette.

The Boston and Maine railroad company has been putting its men through a very rigid examination recently and even the flagmen and station agents have been obliged to appear before the examining board and show themselves technically fitted for their work. They have been searchingly tested in colors and eyesight, being obliged to read train orders and answer a long list of pertinent questions. Not only this, but their watches have been examined and in some cases condemned, so that now about every man connected with the railroad service has a first-class timepiece even though each might do all his duties from one year's end to another without looking at a watch.

Big cargoes of coal are arriving in Boston daily; 22,531 tons reached there Monday, of which 13,216 tons were anthracite. It would seem as though there ought to be coal enough for all pretty soon. The miners are pouring it out of the mines at a rapid rate.

A bright girl at the West end has three dolls, one of which is a nice one, one about medium in quality, and a third which she calls Black Dinah. One day recently she approached her mother with the query, "Can I take my best doll with me if I should die and go to heaven?" After thinking a moment, the mother replied, "No." "Then," said the little one, "can I take the other one with me?" meaning the second best. Her mother said, "No, they do not have dolls in heaven." After thinking a moment she settled the matter by saying, "Well, I know what I can do; I can take my Dinah and go to hell!"

There are a couple of bright little fellows, who may be five or six years old, whose home is not far from City hall. The other night they were saying their prayers, preparing to go to bed. The younger one was at his devotions and the older one was sort of supervising the job. The Lord's prayer was being repeated and when he came to "Give us this day our daily bread," the other nudged him and said, "Hit 'im on pie, Bob."

If you want a church nowadays, all you have to do is to place your order with the church builder, just as you gave your order to the yacht builder, when you wanted a yacht. Heretofore when churches were projected buildings were engaged in general work were called on to undertake the job. Now it is different. In August last a corporation was organized under the name, "The Church Construction company," and that corporation proposes to begin, after the architect is through, and not to stop until it hands over the complete church, woodwork, carpets, organ, and all of the accessories except the preacher. Just now, however, the problem is to fill the churches that we have.

Some fellows were talking in a Congress street barber shop about what cattle would eat, when "Doc" entered. He listened a while and then said: "This morning when I was feeding my horses, I threw over a forkful of hay to the pig and was surprised to see him eat it right down." Those present were somewhat surprised, but the doctor said it was true, and the barber spoke up and said, "Yes, that is right, and the doctor says that the pig chews his cud just like an ox."

THE GOOSE-BONE PROPHECY.

He Comes Forth With a Prophecy of a Severe Winter.

Ellis Hartz of Bangor, Penn., who has gained a wide reputation as the goose-bone weather prophet, has given out his prediction for the coming winter as he reads it from the breast bone of a goose which he had for his Thanksgiving dinner.

"I am now prepared to tell the people what kind of weather we will have from a 'nail spring,'" said Mr. Hartz, displaying a goose bone. "I have scored several bones, and all are alike. The sign at the front end shows a dark color, and this is known as the 'nail spring.'"

"Along about the beginning or middle of December there is to be a sudden drop in the temperature, according to the color, and winter is with us. I predict that we will have an unusually severe winter."

"There is every reason to believe that the winter of 1902-03 will be a record breaker. It looks to me as though it was going to be one of the old-fashioned kind. There will be plenty of snow along about the middle of winter. It is seldom that the lines of discoloration are so regular as they are shown this year. The winter opens with a rush and continues unintermittently, except that as it advances it becomes more severe and general."

Thus Mr. Hartz predicts the weather as he has predicted it with great accuracy for a number of years. The bone he uses is from a goose that was hatched last May.

FIRING AT TRAINS.

For the second time recently a Boston & Maine train has been made a target for rifle practice, presumably by amateur marksmen. The lives of passengers have been placed in danger, property has been damaged and the consequences have been of such a serious nature generally that the police are investigating.

Some time ago a bullet from some unknown source went through one of the cars of the Eastern division train from this city, due in Boston at 6:45 p. m., while it was passing through East Everett.

On Monday, the Eastern division Portland express which leaves the North Union station in Boston at 12:30 a. m. and reaches Portsmouth at 2:35, was fired upon just after passing the Swampscott station.

The bullet went through a window on the left side of the rear car, pierced the hat of the Hon. Joseph B. MacCabe of East Boston, who was on his way to Hamilton, and crashed through the window at Mr. MacCabe's right, covering him with broken glass. It was a narrow escape, though Mr. MacCabe did not realize how narrow until his attention was called to the hole in his hat made by the missile.

The railroad officials reported the case to the Swampscott police, and the latter are endeavoring to find the offender.

The Indian summer was of unusual length this year. Everybody is thankful therefore.

PAPER BOUGHT BY STOCK COMPANY.

A deal has been completed whereby the Old York Courier and Transcript passes into the hands of a stock company. The paper will be continued on the same lines as heretofore, with no change of policy. It will remain under the editorial charge of E. D. Twombly, who has published the paper during the past year.

Regular meeting of the city government tomorrow evening.

A TROLLEY RIDE

Over the new line FROM

PORTSMOUTH TO

EXETER

Would not be complete without

MEALS AT

SQUAMSCOTT

N. S. Willey, HOUSE Proprietor

EXETER, N. H.

CONCORD MAN

Made President Of Constitutional Convention.

Honor Falls To Gen. Frank S. Streeter.

Mr. Everett Of Nashua Proposes Pled-
that Amendment.

Concord, Dec. 2.—The constitutional convention of the state of New Hampshire, called to revise the constitution, for which delegates were chosen at the recent state election, began its labors in representatives' hall in the state capitol at Concord this morning. A brief session was held, beginning at eleven o'clock and the convention then adjourned until two o'clock, when the choice of permanent officers was made.

Whole number of votes cast	258
Necessary for a choice	260
Edgar Aldrich had	31
David Cress	127
Gen. Frank S. Streeter	240

Gen. Streeter was declared elected and thanked the delegates in the following words:

"Gentlemen of the Convention:—For such an expression of confidence and approbation by this representative body of my fellow citizens I am sincerely grateful.

"You have come here to discuss and determine what changes in the

and to the traditions and memories of the walls within which the present convention sits. He referred also to the work of the convention and the character of its membership.

On motion of Mr. B. A. Kimball of Concord, president of the Concord and Manchester railroad, Mr. James E. H. Kent of Manchester, city auditor, was elected temporary secretary.

Mr. Stephen S. Jewett of Laconia was named as chairman of the committee on credentials, which consists of the members from each county.

The principal of W. A. G. Harbour, Thomas F. Egan, James J. Collins and Michael P. Connolly of ward nine, Manchester, Democrats, for the unseating of Herman Greager, Joseph G. Plante, Joseph Risher and Eugene Quinn, was presented by Mr. Foster of Concord. On motion of Mr. Jewett of Laconia, the matter was laid on the table, by a unanimous vote, until the convention shall have permanently organized.

Col. George C. Gilmore of Manchester, who, with Mr. Kimball and two or three others, shares the honor of being the veteran of a couple of other previous conventions, stated for the information of the convention that at the time of the last one, in 1885, 2000 copies of the journal were ordered printed, 500 of which were ordered reserved for the use of the next convention. Upon Colonel Gilmore's motion the copies were brought to the hall and distributed to the members.

The convention adjourned at 11:30 until two p. m.

Governor Jordan was present at the afternoon session and was given an enthusiastic reception by the delegates.

The first proposed amendment came from E. H. Everett of Nashua and

WENT TO CHELMSFORD.

Blondin Jury Saw Where Body Of
Murdered Woman Was Found.

Boston, Dec. 2.—A trip to Chelmsford, Mass., by the jury chosen yesterday to try J. Wilfred Blondin on the charge of wife murder today took the place of the forenoon session of the superior criminal court. After the return to this city the house on Green street in which the murder is alleged to have been committed was visited and the twelve men were ready to begin the consideration of evidence at the opening of the afternoon sitting. The jury was taken to Chelmsford by consent of the court upon the request of the lawyers for the accused man. The party in charge of court officers left the city at 8:30 a. m., proceeding to Lowell by train. At Lowell a special electric car was taken for Chelmsford. The locality connected with the murder was traversed, counsel explaining and describing the various features of the case. The spot where the headless body of Mrs. Blondin was found under a brush heap and the place, a quarter of a mile away, where the head was found in the bed of a brook were pointed out and their exact position indicated upon maps and charts which will be used in the court proceedings.

When a comprehensive idea of the surroundings had been gained the jury returned to Lowell and to Boston. Then they went over the lodging house on Green street in which it is claimed the murder was committed and from which it is charged, the body was removed in a wagon, where the parts were hidden as the jury had seen indicated.

FIREMEN BADLY HURT.

Several Men Receive Injuries In
Fighting Flames.

Boston, Dec. 2.—A fire in the three and one-half story building, 250 feet by 300 feet, on Albany street, owned by the L. S. Johnson Lumber company and occupied by the company and one or two other tenants, caused a total loss of \$75,000 and resulted in injuries to three firemen.

Carl Hanty, acting district chief, was thrown from his wagon breaking his right arm. Lieut. Dunn of engine 26 had his foot crushed by a pile of lumber falling upon it and Lieut. Conroy of engine 12 had his foot and leg cut by a falling ax.

A SECOND TRIAL.

Major Glenn Must Once More Answer
Charges.

Nashua, Dec. 2.—Orders have been received from Washington directing that Major Edward Glenn of the Fifth infantry be tried a second time for alleged cruelties committed during the Samar campaign.

Major Glenn is charged with having bribed the execution of several native guides for misleading American columns sent against the enemy's strongholds.

AN INDIANA FIRE.

Candy, Canned Goods, Sugar And
Glucose Burned.

Brookville, Ind., Dec. 2.—The plant of the Brookville Manufacturing company was burned today with a loss of \$100,000. Three carloads of candy, two carloads of canned goods and \$10,000 worth of sugar and glucose were burned.

BECAME AN ADVERTISER.

The Only Jeweler In Town Turned
From The Error Of His Ways.

A practical knowledge, put into practice, of the practical laws of political economy would have saved many business men from bankruptcy. The fallacies arising from lack of this knowledge have been the tacks on which many a business man has burst his back.

There is an economical fallacy which has been one of the bane of dealers who do business in small towns. This fallacy, which is also one of the hoaxes of the advertising solution, was once truly expressed to me in a remark made by a jeweler. "I am the only one in the business on the whole town. I have no competition. Why need I advertise?"

I am happy to be able to say that I did not require a surgical operation to remove this error from the jeweler's mind. I produced a "special catalogue" from a department store a few miles away and asked him to compare the jeweler's prices with his own. I found, as I had suspected, that the prices of the big store were in many cases lower than, and in many cases as low as, those of the only jeweler in town.

I informed the jeweler that a neigh-

bor had sent to this department store for an expensive article of jewelry which he could have secured with less trouble at a less expense and with the privilege of prior examination from the jeweler who thought he had no competition.

"Why, she must be a fool!" said that gentleman. "Why couldn't she have come here?"

"That's what I asked her. She said she had no idea you kept such articles."

"No idea I kept such articles! Why, I make it a point to get the latest novelties! And this is the reward I get for bringing such goods to the town!"

"Ah! Would you mind telling me where you got this new showcase?"

"Why, I got it from the city, of course."

"What was the price?"

"Fifty dollars—cash, of course. Cheap, wasn't it?"

"And a hundred yards down this street you can get the same kind of showcase for the same money, less what you paid for the expressage, and on more favorable terms than 'cash down'."

"Are you sure?"

"Dead sure."

"But how was I to know that?"

"That's the point. Our furniture dealer doesn't advertise, but hides his light under a bushel. So do you. How was the lady to know? You don't advertise."

"I see," said the jeweler after a moment's play of emotion. "I beg the lady's pardon. Perhaps I'm the fool."

"Oh, don't say that! You probably know more from the very nature of the case concerning the competition other merchants suffer than you do of your own, though perhaps you would wonder if a number of the watches in town are not purchased elsewhere. The people of this village and vicinity send thousands of dollars yearly out of this part of the country to where they cannot see the money again or inspect their purchases before disposing of their cash when they can buy better goods at lower prices right here in town."

"That's so. Why, now I come to think of it, there are plenty of well-to-do people here who have never been in my shop. I suppose it is as you say—their money goes out of town. I never really realized it—that is—in my case—before. I guess I'll advertise some of my specialties and some of my prices. And you wouldn't mind my changing the advertisement once in a while when I get new goods, would you?"

"Now, that's what I like to hear." I warmly replied. "I expected you to offer me an ad., but I thought you would suggest a 'square', with your name and business, to run without charge. Now, that everybody in town knows you have saved me another argument, and I am willing to wager you'll be getting new goods oftener than you have been getting them."

"I can't doubt it," said my friend. "It's hard to wake me up, but when I'm awake I'm soon up and dressed. We will commence with the things in this showcase that I might have bought here in town had my neighbor down the street advertised."

Well, I left the shop with the advertisement in my pocket, of which I was well as the jeweler was proud. He had tried the card system of advertising some months before and after this talk had a newborn tendency to rush to the other extreme and enumerate every article in his shop. But after considerable palaver the advertisement was carefully pruned.

"Now," I said in conclusion, "there is just one more answer to your competition theory that it might be well to ponder on, and that is this: 'Every one within a reasonable distance who deals in anything outside of the bare necessities of life is a competitor of the only jeweler in town.'"

Harry A. Woodward in Retailer and Advertiser.

CANNOT COMPETE WITH NEWS-
PAPERS.

The announcement in the current number of a well-established ten-cent magazine that hereafter it was going to drop the "special feature articles," merely its price and devote itself to fiction and literature because the magazine could not compete with the daily newspaper in publishing articles of news interest is radical enough to attract attention. The effort to be timely in monthly publications sometimes leads them to anticipate the news, as did some of the English publications. In their accounts of the coronation of the king, which did not come off as was planned it is said that one such publication which had an elaborate account of the coronation, written in advance, had to destroy an entire edition when the king's illness made a postponement of the ceremony necessary. The American magazine, I found, despite their preparation, that there was very little for them in the Spanish-American war after the newspapers had finished with it. The first news of public interest in the events is shown by the

IS-A-SERIOUS-MATTER.

The Most Serious and Fatal Diseases
Arise From Indigestion.

Chronic indigestion or dyspepsia, while a very common trouble, has for some time been looked upon by able physicians as a serious thing, and that no time should be lost in treating it properly at the start, because recent researches have shown that the most serious, fatal and incurable diseases have their origin in simple dyspepsia or indigestion.

Dyspepsia is simply one form of indigestion, the sugar and starchy food not being assimilated by the digestive organs. In Bright's disease the albumen is not properly assimilated.

While consumption and dyspepsia are twin diseases, and it is beyond question that dyspepsia makes a fertile soil for the seeds of consumption. But the trouble has been to find a remedy that could be depended upon to cure dyspepsia, as it is notoriously obstinate and difficult to cure.

This has been the question which has puzzled physicians and dyspeptics alike, until the question was solved three years ago by the appearance of a new discovery in the medical world known as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which it was claimed was a certain, reliable cure for every form of stomach trouble.

Physicians, however, would not accept such statements without first giving the new remedy many tests and carefully observing results.

For three years the remedy has been thoroughly tested in every section of the country and with surprising and satisfactory results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be honestly claimed to be a specific, a radical lasting cure for indigestion in the various forms of acid dyspepsia or sour stomach, gas or wind on stomach, too much bile, undue fullness of pressure after eating and similar symptoms resulting from disordered digestion.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were not placed before the public until this three years' trial left no doubt as to their value and they have recently been placed in the trade and can be found on sale at all druggists at the nominal price of 50 cents per package.

No extravagant claims are made for the remedy. It will not cure rheumatism, pneumonia, typhoid fever or anything but just what it is claimed to cure and that is every form of stomach trouble. No dieting is necessary, good, wholesome food and plenty of it, and you may rest assured that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest it. Druggists claim that it is a pleasure to recommend it to dyspeptics, because it gives such universal satisfaction.

quickets with which the reading public tired of descriptions of the eruption of Mount Pelee when once the story had been told by the newspaper.—New York Sun.

A Story of John Randolph.

The Philadelphia Times tells a good story of John Randolph, that descendant of Pocahontas who figured so brilliantly in congress as a representative of Virginia. He was once accosted on the piazza of a hotel by a young blade who had been boasting of his acquaintance with Randolph and who thought he could bluff the Virginian into speaking to him before the admiring guests of the hostelry. He planted himself before Randolph and saluted him with: "Good morning, senator!"

"Morning," replied Randolph with out the faintest sign of recognition.

"Fine day, senator."

"A fact apparent to everybody, sir," came from the Virginian.

"Er—what is going on, senator?" persisted the cad, dashing under the rebuffs of the senator.

"I am, sir."

Wild with indignation, the accoster made a detour, met Randolph face to face on another part of the porch and, planting himself firmly in the way, declared:

"I never turn out for any low, mean, sneaking, contemptible puppy!"

"I always do," said Randolph mildly as he stepped to one side and continued his promenade.

Anonymous Message.

He—Three weeks ought to be long enough for our wedding trip.

She—But do you think you can spend all your money in that time?—New York Herald.

Quack, Quack!

Went this morning to the creek. Stopped up yesterday and quick. Birds—diving everywhere. But there wasn't a duck down there. From the marsh land farther back. Like an echo. Quack, quack, quack!

Thought I had ten in the marsh. But I saw twelve and a half. Birds just sitting up on a shelf. Was feeling pretty blue. On the creek, an arrow.

With the noisy "Quack, quack, quack!"

I got mad and started back. Wind had changed and I'd be back. Found my true ducks took it there: When I shot one I'd a duck. Overhead a cackle, a cluck.

Heard the ducks go "Quack, quack, quack!"

Got him plucked and in the pan. But that duck won't crack again! But there's another one in the pan. A duck and a half. A duck and a half. From the creek, an arrow. Mighty fine one, but a "quack!" —Forest and Stream.



A Georgia dairyman reports the following test of foodstuffs with a dairy herd at College Park, Ga., which resulted favorably to the silage used as against the cottonseed hulls where butter was the product sought. It is related by Mr. M. E. Bemis in a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman:

"The feeding value of hulls is about the same as barley straw, according to analysis, but owing to the fact that there is no waste and they will all be eaten up, it is a more economical food. The price the past year has been from \$4 to \$7 per ton or in that vicinity, the present year's supply is exhausted and the few small dealers that have any ask more than the last named figure."

"As I said before, hulls are regarded as a cheap feed, but a friend of mine, Mr. A. Kazmaler of College Park, Ga., made a comparative test last winter to determine the relative value of hulls and ensilage. A group of cows were fed seven days on 3,200 pounds of ensilage, 2,240 pounds of hulls, 420 pounds of bran, 240 pounds of cottonseed meal, the approximate value being \$16.79. The value of the butter made during the seven days was \$20.27; profit, \$3.48. Second period, same cows seven days were fed 7,000 pounds of ensilage; value, \$3.25; butter made, \$19.29; profit, \$14.04. Third period, same cows seven days, 3,640 pounds of hulls, 560 pounds of cottonseed meal; value, \$16.40; value of butter, \$23.64; profit, \$7.24. Fourth period, same cows seven days, 3,040 pounds of ensilage, 280 pounds of cottonseed meal; value, \$7.25; value of butter, \$23.12; profit, \$15.84. I think this test would indicate that ensilage is the feed to be most relied on in this section."

"We began filling our silos about the 1st of August and commenced feeding at once. The milk flow increased as the silage fermented, and then when we cut some more green corn on top and began feeding that there was a marked falling off, which we have partially recovered again as fermentation progresses from the last filling. I wonder why this is?"

Potatoes and Apples For Cows. In various parts of the old world, especially Europe, potatoes are fed to live stock in considerable quantities. They are frequently used for that purpose in this country when market prices rule low. Fed in moderate quantities, potatoes are useful with all farm animals. If fed in any large amount, however, they are often injurious, producing scouring and other ills. Let them be fed sparingly at first, gradually increasing the amount as conditions favor. Apples are much more freely used as a feed for cows in this country than are potatoes. The same conditions prevail with these as stated for potatoes.

Apple Pomace as Ensilage. The Vermont experiment station has been for four years testing the value of apple pomace as ensilage. They found a ration of hay, with ensilage, one-third corn ensilage and two-thirds apple pomace ensilage by weight, with from four to eight pounds of grain per day varying amount according to size and weight of animal, gave satisfactory results, and they have fed as much as fifteen pounds a day of apple pomace without any bad results. Cows continuously and heartily fed have not shrunk, but have held their milk flows remarkably well. Neither the milk nor butter was inferior in any way when the pomace was fed. Yet they suggest caution and watchfulness at the beginning of using it, as some have reported severe shrinkage. This may have been because the pomace was so sour as to make the mouth sore or the gums or from too liberal a feeding of it, says American Cultivator. No especial care is needed in putting it into the silo.

Alfalfa For Milk Cows. Alfalfa is a great help to the dairy man, says W. A. Henry of Wisconsin, experiment station. The finer parts of good alfalfa hay are just about as rich in protein as is wheat bran. Farmers in several parts of our country are gradually coming to learn that when they are in need of protein for their cattle it is a good deal cheaper to raise alfalfa and cure it into good hay than to patronize the millers in the purchase of bran. Bran is an excellent feeder for dairy cows, but we must not depend upon it entirely lost the prices of it soar far above our abilities to purchase. The alfalfa plant is indeed a blessed one on any farm that will grow it. Let every one study this agricultural marvel in order that it may bless his lands and his live stock and help replenish his pocketbook if the plant can be grown.

Turnips and the Milk Flow. I have never found anything that would hold up the flow of milk in the late fall and early winter in the line of roots that would equal the turnip, but they must be handled with much care or they certainly will taint the milk. They must be fed immediately after milking and must not be housed in or near the stable, and the root cutter should be in some adjoining building and only as many taken in at a time as will be eaten up clean.—Dairy and Creamery.

Cottonseed Meal. It is good practice to feed cottonseed meal to ruminants only and not begin feeding them too young, says L. W. Lighty. It is a dangerous feed for swine and not good for horses. Used with intelligence and care, it is one of our best and cheapest sources of concentrated protein. I have fed it continuously to my cows for more than ten years, never had trouble, and the cows are still giving me good service. For that and other reasons I think it perfectly safe to feed it.



Painkiller
Is the best remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and lumbago. Beware of imitations, the genuine is PERRY DAVIS.

MUSIC HALL.
F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER.

Thursday Evening, Dec. 4th.

The Great New England
Comedy,

Joshua Simpkins

With Its Famous Band and
Orchestra.

BEST OF SINGING AND
DANCING.

SEE THE THRILLING
SAW MILL SCENE!

TEN BIG SPECIALTIES.

WATCH FOR THE HANDSOMELY
UNIFORMED BAND.

PRICES

Matinee 10c and 20c
Evening 10c, 20c and 30c

Seating on 1st Music Hall Box Office, Tuesday morning, Dec. 2d.

**Granite State
Fire Insurance Company**
of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000.

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Best Preparation Obtainable
In This City.

187 MARKET ST.

RIPANS

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness, and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach. Liver or bowels. By its use, they have been relieved of many ills, and they have fed as much as fifteen pounds a day of apple pomace without any bad results. Cows continuously and heartily fed have not shrunk, but have held their milk flows remarkably well. Neither the milk nor butter was inferior in any way when the pomace was fed. Yet they suggest caution and watchfulness at the beginning of using it, as some have reported severe shrinkage. This may have been because the pomace was so sour as to make the mouth sore or the gums or from too liberal a feeding of it, says American Cultivator. No especial care is needed in putting it into the silo.

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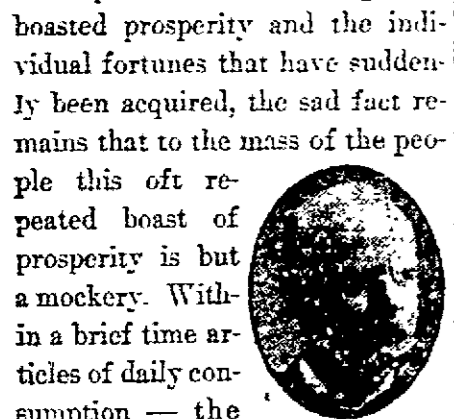
—J. J. GRIFIN.

THE TRUST

IS THE MONSTER
EVIL OF OUR DAY

By Ex-Vice President ADLAI STEVENSON

EXISTING conditions challenge the attention of all thoughtful men. These conditions are confined to no particular section, but exist throughout the length and breadth of our country. Notwithstanding our boasted prosperity and the individual fortunes that have suddenly been acquired, the sad fact remains that to the mass of the people this oft repeated boast of prosperity is but a mockery. Within a brief time articles of daily consumption — the foods essential to human health and comfort — have enormously increased in cost. Meat at many tables is indeed an article of luxury. The much vaunted prosperity is that of the favored few. To the mass of the people conditions have seldom been more exacting, rarely less hopeful, than at this moment. It were worse than idle to close our eyes to the discontent, the feeling of unrest so general in this land. It is the part of wisdom to ascertain the cause and, if possible, to apply the remedy.



The trust is the crying evil of today. By combinations of capital unknown to our earlier days, against public policy, and in many instances in direct violation of state laws, the small dealer has been driven from the field. He cannot compete with the trust. His occupation is gone. The field being clear, competition destroyed, the managers of the various trusts fix prices to the consumer at their own pleasure. Is it possible that the people are indifferent to this growing evil? It virtually destroys competition, "the life of trade." In no small degree it usurps the functions of government. By intelligent machination, exclusively to its own gain, the trust has greatly increased to the consumer the cost of articles of daily necessity. The shadow of the trust has fallen upon every hearthstone in this land, and the end is not yet.

THE TRUST IS THE MONSTER EVIL OF OUR DAY, A CONSTANT MENACE TO OUR WELFARE AS A PEOPLE.

THE TRUST IS THE MONSTER EVIL OF OUR DAY, A CONSTANT MENACE TO OUR WELFARE AS A PEOPLE.

THE DEMON COMMERCIALISM

By Dr. FELIX ADLER, President of the Society For Ethical Culture

IN the country all is harmonious and peaceful. What a contrast when we are suddenly whirled into the midst of a great city, with its clanging bells, rumbling cars, rattling wagons and those new horrors, the automobiles, threatening life and limb on every side and adding to the general pandemonium!

NEVER BEFORE WERE THERE SO MANY BIG CITIES AND SO MUCH FEVERISHNESS AND LACK OF PEACE ON THE PART OF THE INHABITANTS. WHAT IS ALL THIS JOSTLING AND PUSHING FOR BUT FOR MATERIAL ENDS AND WEALTH GETTING? THE WORLD SEEMS TO BE POSSESSED BY THE DEMON COMMERCIALISM.

When a church sets out to attract the wealthy, it has taken up commercialism. A church of rich people is no church at all. It is a commercial affair. Even in our philanthropy we find commercialism. When a man gives ostentatiously and for some benefit that he expects to receive, that is commercialism; but still the world gazes and lauds the man's seeming generosity.

THERE ARE MULTIMILLIONAIRES APPEARING IN OUR MIDST WHO TAKE SEATS AT THE TOP. THEY ARE MORE POWERFUL THAN THE MONARCHS OF OLD. The lawgivers aid them. Already we have virtually a sovereign rising before us. Is it any wonder that young men try to imitate the example of commercialism that is set before them?

But still there is hope. While commercialism is deteriorating to those engaged in it, it is stimulating to those bent on correcting the evil. Where there has grown up great wealth there has grown up great poverty. The latter is attracting students of social conditions, and the result can be but good.

NAGGING THE CHILD.

A Disagreeable Fault Some Mothers Have.

Don't nag the child. What is the use? If you want the child to obey you, speak once and once only. Stick to this rule, and you will have no trouble. This is how the average mother makes a mistake.

"Now, Susie! The idea of your doing that! How many times have I told you not to? Susie, Susie! Do you hear me? Stop that this very instant! Now do. That's good! Susie! I'm ashamed of you! What will your papa say when he comes home and I tell him how bad you have been? Susie Jones, if you don't stop this minute I'll come over there and give you something you won't like."

Perhaps this threat will work, and then perhaps again it will not. Anyway, Susie's mother will have to leave her work or make a feat of doing so.

Now, this is all wrong. The simple remark, "Susie, you know I forbade you to do that. Stop doing it," ought to be enough, and it will be, too, if the child knows that you mean what you say. If the child does not obey immediately, punish it. It is not likely you will have to do so a second time.

If the child is not doing actual wrong, don't nag it. Some women seem to take a fiendish delight in this sort of thing. If you want to make your child sulky, self-conscious and fretful, why, follow their example. Don't keep tormenting the child by telling it to stand just so, smile just so and say just such and such things. In particular do not indulge in this sort of performance before visitors. Lessons in deportment should have their time and place.

Above all, try not to poison the lives of your children by perpetual wails of "Don't!" Let the tots have a little chance to live. Many of their trying peculiarities they will overcome themselves in the course of time.

If the child is doing wrong, one word of admonition should suffice. If it is not doing wrong, leave it alone.

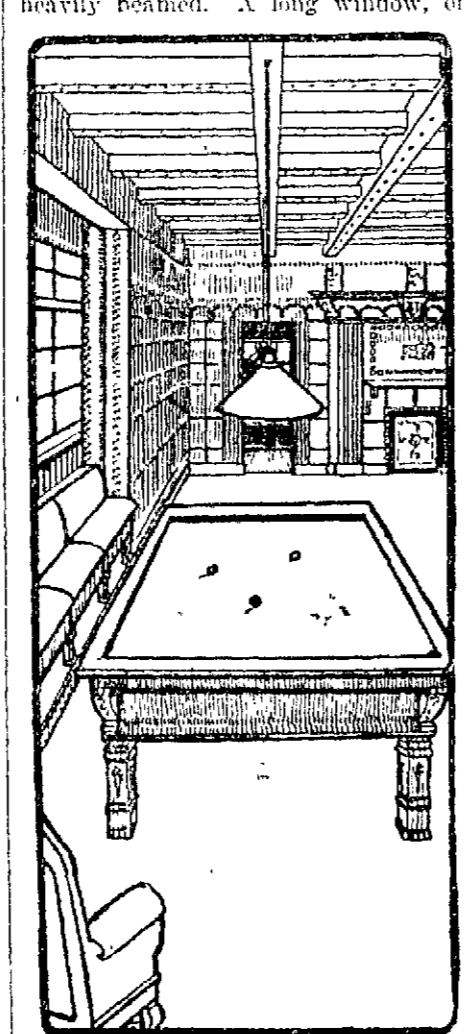
HELEN CLINTON.

THE BILLIARD ROOM.

A Few Hints on Furnishings—How to Furnish It.

Nowadays nearly every up-to-date home is equipped with a billiard room. This may be pretentious or not, just as one's purse allows. At any rate, the furnishings should be largely on the curved wood order, and a quantity simple effect is to be desired.

The accompanying illustration shows one of the latest designs for a room of this kind. It was planned for the country house of a well-to-do business man. The woodwork is of figured oak, the walls are wainscoted and the ceiling heavily beamed. A long window, or



FURNISHED OAK FITTINGS.

rather five single windows in a group, let in plenty of light. A quaint old time effect is afforded by the small panes of glass. The long window seat is upholstered in red leather. The chairs are treated in the same fashion, a handsome stone fireplace lends dignity to the room and a rich Persian carpet gives a warm look to the hard wood floors.

R. D. L. BAUMER.

The low cut bodices make the fur lined opera cloak or cape necessary. The evening waist this season is not so decidedly a puffed shape, and a pretty innovation is to have a row of flowers around the neck. Others have a real ruffled puff around the neck and sometimes around the sleeves or down the front of the waist. This is soft and delicate. It allows the lace of the gown, for time out of every ten are made of lace to melt into snowy softness and is a beautiful finish.

In the ant family, those incessant, bustling toilers that do all the work of a colony are of the neuter gender.

BALL GOWNS OF TODAY.

For a Pretty Debutante—Handsome Toques of Fur.

Pretty ball gowns are now in demand, for the ball season is about ready to be in. The matrons and young married women can have the rich and stately velvets and broadsides covered with superb lace and all the jewels they can persuade their husbands to buy for them, but, after all, they cannot look as lovely as the demure young girl in her long dress of mull. White or cream or some pale pastel tint in silk mull or tulle or lace or some other exceedingly light and transparent material should be used to make ball gowns for the young, for they have the dower of youth and freshness to embellish them.

A beautiful dress for one of the youngest and prettiest of the debutantes of the season was made of bluish pink silk mull and trimmed with a handsome pearl beaded passementerie at the top of the row of three flounces. These varied in width, being short in front and deep in the back. Around each went three rows of narrow pink satin ribbon. The waist had a row of the passementerie and one ruffle below that. The left was a twist of pale pink satin ribbon without ends.

An evening wrap is of garnet cloth of fine texture and lined all through with squirrel and bordered with a narrow roll of chinchilla. The high collar and the flat collar both have the fur.

Squirrel fur grows in favor. Many garments are entirely made of it, and it is also used as lining to various materials, from cloth to velvet. Hats are made of this soft fur, one in turban shape being exceedingly handsome. Another has the crown of velvet and the turban brim of the squirrel fur. Its delicate color enables any one to wear it. A drapery of silk or velvet and a fancy buckle at the left side finish the hat. Quite a number of rather large toques are made of fur, with wings or steel ornaments. They are very stylish. Automobile coats are made of this fur, and caps or turbans are furnished to match. They are warm and useful for the purpose, but nothing can make a squirrel garment a real dressy one. It is a fad, and the wise woman in buying a fur garment will keep to the old fashioned and refined dark furs, especially when she desires a warm wrap.

Lace dresses are the rule, and they are made in every possible manner. Some have the whole dress of heavy lace over silk of some delicate color, and others have a thin silk underskirt, and the outside is made of point d'esprit, in white or tint. This is dotted and usually made more simply than the point applique. Gowns of this are finished at the bottom with a great fluff of lace and chiffon, held out in the accepted manner by judicious bands of featherbone tape and piping cord stitched in with the upper edge of the ruffle and the lower edge of the silk lining. Some of the flounces are made of silk muslin of rather strong quality, and over this is applied a rich design

of bronzes lace in a tint different from the white of the lining, like cream or ivory. Cream, ivory, butter and cerise are all seen in the superb lace dresses. White lace is seen on black, and vice versa, the chastity and some silk guipure being best liked. There are also some beautiful appliques of silk and chiffon and embroidery. They are as fine as the heavier laces. There is a new fancy for an old and almost forgotten lace, a woolen guipure. Black silk guipure and hand run Spanish lace are also in vogue. The applique guipure resembles the old colonial closely and is used only as an applique.

Hats are trimmed so generally with lace that one cannot go astray if she puts a piece of good lace upon any hat she may possess. The very dot hat is the most popular, and this is made of everything in the way of hat material. These hats are covered with ribbon made into loops, or feathers, lace, flowers or fruit at will of the maker. All are fashionable and pretty. Some of the most elegant are those that are trimmed in the plainest manner. Fancy quills and a little plain drapery make some of them so stylish that one cannot but like them. Still color runs riot on most of the millinery. There are veils of all shades, blues, greens in great number and many intermediate shades. The feathers and the flowers and fruit also offer cheerful tints. Many of the finest tailor suits, however, have the cunningest little touches of the material with scarcely a hint of color aside from that in the suit. Possibly a plain quill will be put on somewhere.



BALL GOWN OF SILK MULL.

coln, Neb., whom Mr. Nietert succeeds, was unable to attend the meeting on account of poor health, and his resignation from the presidency of the association was received and read on the first day of the meeting.

Thunder and Milk.

It used to be a generally accepted belief that the thunder would turn milk sour. Then, as the people thought they had grown wiser, they said it was the electricity in the air that had that effect. Now it is claimed that neither has anything to do with it excepting that the same hot, close and damp weather that is favorable to thunderstorms is favorable to the rapid growth of the bacteria which causes the formation of lactic acid. Actual discharges of a current of electricity through milk fails to sour it, and when the milk is clean and kept cool the thunder has no effect on it.

Why It Remained Sweet.

A New York dairy, a New Jersey dairy and an Illinois dairy each sent milk to the world's exposition at Paris in 1900 which was sweet fifteen to twenty-one days after it was drawn from the cows, says Professor H. E. Van Norman in bulletin of Indiana experiment station. How are these things possible? By extreme care in excluding dirt of every kind with its load of bacteria, then keeping the milk so cold that the bacteria which do get in in spite of the care cannot grow rapidly.

Dairying Like True Religion.

Dairymen should remember that every good dairy cow acquired by a neighbor or every good dairy established in the neighborhood adds to the value of their investment. Dairying is like true religion—the more there is of it the better it is.—Farm and Ranch.

A PROFITABLE HERD.

Dairymen-Prize-winners That Settle Their Cows \$76.75 Per Head.

E. N. Wright of Kane county, Ill., writes to the Breeder's Gazette: I have frequently been asked to give to the public a statement of the income or profit of my herd of Holstein-Friesian cows, numbering twenty-four head (four of them yearlings), for the year 1900, commencing Jan. 1 and ending Dec. 31, but I have delayed from time to time until, recently reading with very great interest the reports of hundreds of different dairies in different states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin—that barely averaged over 4,000 pounds of milk per year, I have been prompted to give this to the public in the hope that those dairymen who are struggling and hanging on to the very small end of the profits in dairying may get out their pencils and do some figuring for themselves and see how they stand.

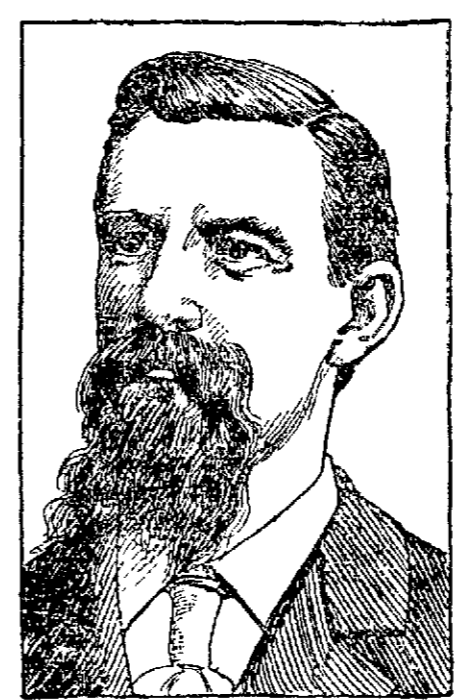
For me dairying for thirty years has been a pleasure because it has been a source of profit. I long ago learned the important lesson that it does not pay to keep nonproductive boarders in the dairy. Take the scales and weed them out. The mature cow that does not give me 8,000 pounds of good milk per year I have no use for, and prefer to let the other fellow milk her. I often have it thrown out to me: "Oh, you are a good feeder. You take good care of your cows." Yes, I feed well and take good care of my cows, and figures will tell if it pays. But I am not satisfied with these figures I am obliged to give. I want to beat them and think I will.

The price I received for this milk for the first three months—January, February and March—was a fraction over \$1.23½ per 100 pounds, and for six months, including April, May, June, July, August and September, it averaged \$1 per 100 pounds and for the balance of the year (October, November and December) a fraction over \$1.33 per 100 pounds. The number of pounds of milk made was 255,986. Cash received was \$2,946.86; average pounds milk per cow, 10,666; average cash received per head, \$122.78.

The estimated cost of keeping this dairy was about \$46 per head, leaving \$76.75 per head profit. I raise all of the heifer calves from this herd and only such of the bull calves as I would myself be willing to breed from in my own herd. I use at all times the best sires I can procure. The discarded bull calves are either castrated or vealed and sent to the butcher's block.



At the recent annual convention of the National Creamery Butter Makers' association, held in Milwaukee, H. J. Nietert of Walker, Ia., was elected president. George E. Haskell of Lin-



H. J. NIETERT.

coln, Neb., whom Mr. Nietert succeeds, was unable to attend the meeting on account of poor health, and his resignation from the presidency of the association was received and read on the first day of the meeting.

Thunder and Milk.

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CULTURE OF DATES

HOW THE GREAT ALKALI PLAINS ARE BEING RECLAIMED.

What Irrigation and the Date Palm Are Doing For That Arid Land. Fruit That Rivals the Product of Arabia—Future of the Southwest.

Under San's fruit sharps in the Department of Agriculture predict that in a few years the United States will produce enough dates to supply the home demand. Already date cultivation has passed the experimental stage, and a crop of fine fruit has just been harvested at Phoenix, Ariz. This harvest has been gathered for several years, with an increase each year.

The Colorado desert, with its vast rainless regions, its intense summer heat and dry atmosphere and the readiness of irrigation in many places from the Colorado and its many Arizona tributaries, aided by the water storage to be, is destined to rank as a second Salina in the production of dates. Neither the alkali soil nor the alkali water hinders the growth of the date palm. It is even claimed by some good judges that the alkali promotes the growth of the tree. It does look so, for some of the most vigorous trees are seen in soil that is white with alkali. No other fruit tree could endure a single season in such soil.

The first date palms were brought to this country by the missionary fathers who accompanied the early Spanish pioneers in Mexico and California. Lower California is yet marked by aged palms of those days, but the fruit is valueless owing to the poor grade of trees.

Several more recent attempts have been made to introduce the date palm in this country, but the only success has been that of the Arizona experiment station farm. These fruited trees are of the Egyptian variety. The trees first placed at the experiment station bore fruit the fourth year, producing a large and juicy date.

It was not until the department of agriculture took up date culture with determination that any progress was made. Then it was that the University of Arizona and the experiment station farm offered to prepare a date garden for the reception of the shoots that the department of agriculture was selecting for the shipment of 1899-1900, provided the department would furnish the shoots of standard varieties from the orchards of the old world.

An agreement was made, and in 1899 a few shoots were secured from the best date orchard on the Algerian coast and sent to the university and to the experiment farm. The following year a number of shoots of the Deglet Noor



TWO ANCIENT PALMS.

(Date of Light) variety were secured south of the Atlas mountains. These, with a variety known as the Khars, the earliest date to ripen in Biskra, were sent to the Algerian coast. Also shoots of every staple variety found in the north Algerian Sahara were added, and the whole shipment of eight tons was sent to Arizona. In less than forty days after leaving the Algerian coast the palms were in Tempe, Ariz., near Phoenix, under preparation for transplanting. Two cases of the Khars variety were sent to California, to be in the care of the University of California.

Biskra, the land of dates in the old world, and Phoenix have the same mean temperature from May to October. Taking the two most favorable date regions in the United States—Phoenix, Ariz., and Fresno, Cal.—and comparing these two regions with Biskra, their conditions stand in the following proportions: Fresno, 7; Phoenix, 11; Biskra, 13. It is seen that Phoenix is but two points off from Biskra, "the land of dates." When Phoenix is used in this comparison, it means all of the Salt River valley and much of the surrounding Colorado desert, embracing nearly 3,000 square miles.

The date palm is not a desert plant. It will thrive in any country where the winters do not kill it. It can endure equally well the driest and the wettest climate, but it takes a dry and a very hot climate to make the tree produce good fruit. An old Arabian proverb says, "The date palm, the queen of trees, must have her feet in the running water and her head in the burning sky." This proverb is the key to successful date culture.

The United States imports annually \$600,000 worth of dates. But the success of the experiments in date growing demonstrates that the end of this importation is in sight. It would seem therefore that in date culture lies the future of much of the great alkali desert of the southwest.

The New Woman and Her Progress

IN 1897 Mr. Fred Rekate went from Portland, Ore., to the Klondike to make his fortune. He worked awhile at mining, saved money, then opened a butcher shop in Dawson. In 1899 Mrs. Rekate joined him. Next he sold his shop in Dawson, and he and his wife went into mining. They bought a claim and fitted it with steam machinery. At first Mrs. Rekate cooked and did the housework of the cabin. Then she became so interested in gold digging that she accompanied her husband into the shaft 340 feet underground. She wore bloomers and rubber boots, so that she could work. She learned to run the engine, wash gold and do every part of the regular work of a miner. She became so expert that finally she labored in the mine altogether, hiring a cook and housekeeper at home. Success came to the plucky pair, and at length they had \$40,000 clear in dust and nuggets. They decided to "go outside," as it is called in the Klondike, and take a rest and visit Mr. Rekate's parents in Germany. Mrs. Rekate departed two weeks before her husband to prepare for the journey. The husband followed with the \$40,000, taking passage on the steamer Islander from Skagway. The ship was wrecked, Mr. Rekate went down in her, and with him went the \$40,000, lost forever. With the news of his death appeared a former wife, claiming his estate on behalf of her son. The claim was mostly worked out, but there was some gold in it. The second wife went back in the dead of winter to the Klondike, had an administrator appointed for the property and herself began to work it again for all there was left in it. She knew exactly what to do to the last particular, so she got a considerable amount out of it. Then she made an amicable arrangement with the first wife on account of the boy, gathered up what she had left, a neat sum, and at the beginning of cold weather this year returned to civilization. After a rest she goes back next season to start in over again and find fortune.

Obstacle is another name for opportunity.

The college bred woman is entering into business and showing how it ought to be conducted. Two college women partners, Misses Stevenson and Elliot, established some time since a laboratory kitchen and model bread baking establishment at Cambridge, Mass. They use the new bread mixing machine invented by Mrs. Lydia Coale Sharpless and have demonstrated to their own profit the "economic possibilities of breadmaking as an industry for educated women," which is what they started out to do. Two other college girls went into the laundry business in Brookline in 1898. They had six assistants when they began. Now they are running a really artistic laundry and keep sixty persons busy all the time.

A muddy complexioned fat woman in a black silk dress is not beautiful.

Men usually scoff at "mental science," so called, yet a husband not long since wrote a long letter to a "healer" appealing to him to give the writer's wife, without her knowledge, "absent treatments" to make her obey him, the writer. Amusing creatures, men are.

The woman who has trained herself to be silent and who holds steadily to her purpose is the woman who wins. Keep your mouth shut.

Girl college students ought to study the natural sciences in preference to dead languages. Especially useful and inviting are the departments of biology and organic chemistry.

Miss Violet Oakley of Harrisburg has obtained the order to decorate one of the rooms in the new state capitol of Pennsylvania.

Lately in New York a middle aged woman died at whose funeral folk said admiringly, "She was the mother of twenty-five children." "But how many of them are living?" asked the only thinker in the lot. "Only seven," was the answer. "No wonder!" remarked the thinker.

The woman who keeps her mouth shut is the woman who is storing up power, not wasting it.

Women's clubs are being forced into the consideration of suffrage for their sex. They cannot dodge it. The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs has endorsed by a great majority the bill to give taxpaying women in the state a vote on all matters and officers connected with taxation.

Miss Wold, a teacher in the high school of Eugene, Ore., is a thorough biologist and analytical chemist.

Private employment agencies in some of the large cities are swindling women right and left through advertising. They lead a woman to conclude they have employment for her and that she will get it very soon if she pays them a dollar. She pays it, and that is the last of it. The superintendent of the New York state free employment bureau reports that some of these agencies gather in \$150 a day.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

BARNSTABLE'S PLAN.

CAPE COD TOWN SOLVES THE GOOD ROADS PROBLEM.

Will Expend \$75,000 on Stone Roads in a Term of Three Years—Debt to Be Paid in Seven Annual Payments of \$7,500.

A matter of vital importance to the residents of Cape Cod and one which is at present holding the attention of the taxpayers in many towns is good roads. There is perhaps no section of the state where the natural conditions for the construction of roads are as poor as on the cape, says the Boston Globe. For years experiments have been conducted along one line or another looking toward the building of roads and their maintenance, but little success was obtained until the state came to the rescue and began the construction of the state highway, so called.

The method of roadbuilding as employed by those who began the construction of the state highway on the cape was vastly different from that ever before tried in this region, and the work was viewed with the keenest interest by the old roadbuilders and highway surveyors. While the contributions received from the state each year helped materially to put the roads on the cape in excellent condition, the process was necessarily slow, and years would have to elapse before such roads could predominate.

Most of the towns on the cape did not feel that they were able to expend the vast sums that would be required to build stone roads, and they continued to appropriate the usual amount each year as in times past, which barely kept the old roads in condition. By the old method of making appropriations for roads as employed by the towns on the cape little or no progress was made in the construction of new roads, and matters were not getting any better, while the demands for good roads were increasing each year.

To build stone roads required the outlay of large sums of money, which most of the towns felt they could not afford without increasing the tax rate to such a figure that it would deter persons who might wish to take up a residence on the cape from coming hither. The residents of the cape agreed that to promote a healthy financial growth of their respective towns good roads must be built.

Prosperity follows good roads, and the improved financial conditions in all towns where good roads prevail can be traced directly to excellent roads. The residents of the cape likewise agreed that the time had come for a radical change in the method of roadbuilding and their maintenance, and plans for the construction of stone roads and for the payment of the debt which would be incurred thereby were discussed from one end of the cape to the other.

While the various towns were deliberating over the methods they would employ to build stone roads and were formulating plans for the payment of the debt that would thereby be incurred Captain Thomas Patterson of Barnstable, who for years had been making a study of stone roads, their construction, etc., presented a plan to his town which solved the problem, for that town at least, and seems likely to be adopted by other towns on the cape.

In submitting his plan Captain Patterson, to use his own words, said, "The thought that was uppermost in my mind was that of not raising the tax rate and also that the burden of liquidating the debt should be shared by those who will enjoy and be materially benefited by the adoption of the modern and progressive policy."

The plan presented by Captain Patterson and which the town adopted was that of expending \$75,000 on stone roads in a term of three years and the debt to be paid in seven annual payments of \$7,500, the liquidation beginning in 1904 and ending in 1910. Of the total amount to be expended on stone roads \$30,000 would be spent the first year, \$22,500 the second and a like amount the third year. The sum raised by taxation each year would be \$13,000.

The plan which Captain Patterson gave to Barnstable was put in operation last year and has worked to the perfect satisfaction of all. Stone roads are fast replacing the old and travel worn sandy ones in the town, and ere long the whole town will be covered with a network of roads the equal of which it will be difficult to find in the state.

With the state each year building sections of the main highway along the cape and the adoption of Captain Patterson's plan, which seems probable, by the other towns the whole of Cape Cod would within a few years be able to boast of excellent roads and set an example which it will behoove other towns to follow.

Advantages of Good Roads.

Good, permanent roads, made so as to be passable for a full wagon load every day in the year, would bring to the farm that was not more than ten or twelve miles from the market town all the advantages the town offers to its own inhabitants. This class of roads built, the drive to town with the excellent roadsters now common on nearly every farm in the fairly well settled portions of the land need not at this outside require more than an hour's time to make it.

Money Value of Good Roads.

The difference between good and bad roads is equivalent to the difference between profit and loss. Good roads have a money value to farmers as well as a political and social value, and, denying out convenience, comfort, social and refined influences which good roads always enhance and looking at them only from the almighty dollar side, they are found to pay handsome dividends each year.

Girls Who Make Their Opportunities

ONCE upon a time there were two girls. Both were forced to earn their living. The first girl had a good education, she was naturally brilliant, and things came easily to her. She obtained a position which gave her a certain amount of spare time, much more than falls to the lot of the average worker. Did she profit by this to increase her talents, to make herself more valuable in her present position, to guard herself against the time when that position might be no longer hers? Not a bit of it. She lived to the full extent of her income and even a trifle over, she spent her money on dress, on little dinners—she wasted it in a thousand foolish ways. Ultimately what might have been expected happened. Through a succession of changes she was suddenly put out of her position. There were no others of that kind open to her. Her several other talents were in that crude condition where they were of no use to anybody. She had no money to perfect herself in any of them; result, a life ruined.

Girl No. 2 started out with a severe handicap. She could barely read, write and spell, but she was brave and ambitious, which means nearly everything in this world. The only position she was able to find was one in a shop, a very inferior position, too, where the hours were long and there was next to no opportunity to rise. Did she become discouraged? Not a bit of it. Instead of wasting her time evenings she attended a night school where she learned advertising, besides improving her much neglected education. Today she is advertising manager for a large dry goods house at a good, big salary. And yet she began with practically nothing.

Yet another case: Two girls came to New York; neither knew a soul. At the end of two years one girl had a nice little circle of good acquaintances; the other is still complaining of the coldness of the big city toward strangers and the temptations with which it besieges a lonely girl. The reason is not hard to find. The first girl went to a good church, became introduced to the pastor and through him was given an opportunity of joining one or two of the church societies, where she met nice women who helped her in every way they possibly could. She made friends by her goodness, her simplicity and her earnestness to succeed and to do right.

The other girl stayed in her stuffy hall bedroom and waited for fate to help her. When she did go out, it was not to go to church or to cultivate the society of serious minded women who might be of some good to her. Instead she frequented cafes and such places with any man she could coax to take her, and she found a few worthless fellows attracted by her pretty face and amused by her foolish ways. The few women acquaintances she made she treated with indifference. They were no good, hadn't enough money, couldn't give dinners or introduce



WAITING FOR FATE TO HELP HER.

her to men. She lost sight of the principle that it takes time and patience to make the right circle of friends, and also that the right sort of man, the man who is safe to marry, is not found floating about town, but is met at the houses of women friends. Result, she is obliged now to confine herself entirely to Bohemian circles, not a very satisfying element for a girl brought up as she has been.

It all comes to this—there is hardly a girl who has succeeded who has not owed it to herself; on the other hand, hardly a girl has failed but it is largely through her own fault.

There is no reason why any right minded girl should be lonely even in a large city. With care and patience she can form a circle of friends if she seeks them in the proper way and treats them properly.

There is no excuse for any girl not succeeding in this world, provided she has ambition, health and an ordinary amount of intelligence.

Don't tell me you haven't the opportunities. Make them for yourself! MAUD ROBINSON.

TOWN BETTERMENT.

HOW AN IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE BEAUTIFIED BAY RIDGE.

Cleaner Streets, Neater Front and Back Yards and Many Other Changes for the Better Since the Organization Began Work.

Bay Ridge, a suburb of Brooklyn, has been improved greatly in the last few months owing to the work of the Woman's Improvement League. Its streets are cleaner than ever before, its front and back yards have been beautified with flowers and plants, and the whole place has changed for the better since the league began work.

The Woman's Improvement League is the outgrowth of the Bay Ridge Reading Club, which has met weekly on Thursday mornings for fifteen years, says the New York Tribune. Until last June the club had confined itself to literary matters and occasional luncheons and lectures, but the unkempt condition of certain neighboring streets led its members to consider means for bettering conditions. The day the public schools closed the society was officially organized, and the members left the first meeting in carriages for dining trips to the schools in order to get bearings with the children before they could be scattered for the summer.

Eight awards were offered—first, second and third prizes of \$5, \$3 and \$2 respectively, for the greatest improvement in the back yards and the same for front yards to the middle of the street; \$3 for the best window box in a home where there was no ground to cultivate and \$5 for the largest number of contributing members added to the club. The children were to do all the work of the yards. About fifty children entered the lists. Visits were made by members of the club about July 1 to the houses of all the enrolled competitors and conditions were carefully noted. Suggestions for laying out and planting the gardens were also made. Rounds were again made before the opening of school to note the change.

A condition of the test was that the competitors must not only keep their gardens free from weeds and disorder and their plants in healthy condition, but they must also pick up paper, old cans and all rubbish wherever they saw it scattered in the streets. To insure success in the last undertaking an appeal was sent to the authorities for rubbish cans to be placed at school houses and at the junction of certain streets. The appeal was heeded promptly, and the receptacles are now dotted through Bay Ridge.

The most thickly populated blocks of Bay Ridge are made up of two family houses, and it was for the benefit of children occupying the second floors of such buildings that the prize for window boxes was offered. This effort has met with less enthusiasm. Landlords object to the placing of window boxes in tenement house windows, as they disfigure the sills. The neighbors on lower floors, too, are likely to remonstrate against the dripping of water over their windows from upper floors. Then if the houses have blinds the boxes furnish an obstacle. It is probable that hereafter prizes will be offered for thrifty house plants.

So far about \$20 in ten cent annual fees has been brought in by the youngsters, meaning an added membership to the league of about 200. The children, themselves constitute the associate members of the league and the grown ups, who pay the 10 cents yearly, the contributing members. Each child wears a button bearing a device in the form of a tree and the legend, "Improvement League."

Other committees of the league are devoted respectively to sanitation, cleanliness, the care of trees, of new streets and the gaining of better traveling facilities for the population. The chairman of the sanitation committee tracks strange odors to their sources and reports unsavory conditions to the powers that be. The president both of the league and of the reading club heads the tree committee. She has obtained from the authorities a permanent permit for the league to trim and tend all trees, with the permission of their owners, without further license. This committee discovered that certain pipes were being placed under the sidewalk of Third Avenue instead of through the middle of the street, thus making the successful planting of trees along that thoroughfare an impossibility. Word was sent to the borough hall, and the pipes were laid in their proper place. The widening of Third Avenue necessitated the removal of the large old trees lining it. The new street committee sees that when thoroughfares are cut through the work is continued until they are passable for vehicles.

In speaking of their work recently the treasurer of the organization said: "The prizes offered by the Woman's Improvement League of Bay Ridge to the school children of that district for the most carefully kept yards have proved a wonderful stimulus to the young gardeners. In some cases plots that were in the worst condition when school closed are among the best kept now. The parents of the children have shown the greatest enthusiasm in the effort, and their encouragement to the girls and boys has been of the greatest aid."

A Prize For Neat Premises.

The El Paso Good Roads association offered a cash prize to the residents of any one block in the city who shall have done the best work, from July 21 to Aug. 15, in clearing away weeds, cleaning ditch boxes and maintaining a neat appearance about his premises. The idea contains a happy suggestion.

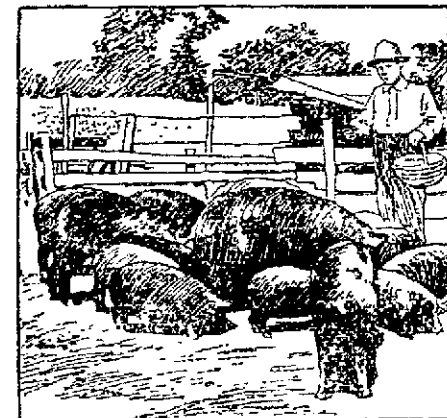
Good highways are an excellent advertisement for a town.



The money making hog deserves better treatment than he gets on many farms, says American Agriculturist. Farmers not infrequently permit hogs, yards and feed lots to become very muddy and filthy, saying that it is impossible to have better ones. This is too often true in evidence these autumn days with their rain and mud. Farmers allow the hogs to wade about in slush, not even providing a dry, solid place for feeding and another for sleeping. The animals, being constantly covered with mud and taking in filth with their food, become rough and unthrifty. Is it any wonder then that they succumb to disease? But there is little excuse for the insanitary condition on most hog lots. Begin by the draining the lot, which should be on as high and dry a spot as possible. Get off all the water which falls upon it and remove all from the subsoil as soon as possible.

Build some kind of a hoghouse for the animals to sleep in. It need not be expensive. A low shed with tight roof and earthen floor a foot or eighteen inches above the level of the lot will usually be dry. If a dry floor cannot be obtained in this way, fill in with the o, bricks or coarse gravel. These will pack down and make an excellent floor that will not become muddy. If material of this kind is not available, it will pay to floor a part of the shed or house with lumber.

The next thing of importance is a clean feeding place. The only way to be sure of this is to build one of boards. Have it large enough to accommodate all your hogs. Build it eighteen inches or two feet off the



HOW NOT TO KEEP HOGS.

ground and of two inch material. Clean it off before each feeding time. By these simple and inexpensive means—drain, building a shed and providing a feeding floor—it is possible to keep hogs in fair condition in the muddest localities. The condition of the hogs in the illustration is a marked example of what to avoid.

Canadian Hogs.

The expert judge who judged the swine at the Central Canada exhibition said that Canadian breeders are now developing a more uniform type of hog than are the British breeders. The standard hog in Canada is now a long, deep animal. In Great Britain there seems to be no uniform type, but each breeder has a type of his own, which is large or small, as he fancies, and the prizes will be awarded at the English exhibitions according to the preference of the judge who examines them. Although he has in years past bought many hogs in England and imported them for breeding purposes, he does not intend to do so much more, though he may get a boar from there occasionally. He showed his faith in Canadian bred hogs by buying nine Yorkshire pigs from one of the exhibitors. Six of them were prize winners, and four of them won first prizes.

Milk and Hog Cholera.

During seasons when hog cholera is prevalent it has been noted that what are known as the creamery and dairy sections of the country suffer much less from the disease than those sections where the steer takes the place of the dairy cow, says Creamery Journal. The reason assigned is that pigs in the dairy sections get a good ration of skim milk, one of the best balanced rations to be had, and are thus better fitted to resist the disease than purely corn fed hogs.

Feeding Growing Pigs.

Growing pigs should not be fed much corn, says Farm and Ranch. The best thing is grass or other green pasture. Alfalfa is excellent for the purpose. Bran shorts and ground barley are also good, but the bulk of the feed should be green pasture, and this involves exercise, which is necessary to good growth. When the corn feeding time comes, there it not so much demand for exercise. Corn and laziness are great promoters of fat.

Turning Hogs Into Cornfields.

I once heard this opinion advanced by an old Scotch farmer: That if the killing of so many young cattle—calves and yearlings—did not cease there would in time be a dangerous scarcity of cattle. "It is nothing but waste to butcher a 300 pound yearling when by waiting a couple of years the addition to our meat supply would become three times greater," he exclaimed.

It suggests that we are recklessly wasteful in many respects. Now, I do not want to appear plainish in economy, but I would like to protest at this season because many farmers turn their fattening hogs into the field to feed instead of gathering the corn and throwing it out in the old way.

You may go through a field thus given over to the hogs and find everywhere ears of corn half eaten or just touched, and it soon molds or rots so that it will not afterward be touched. Is not this reckless and unjustifiable waste? How many barrels are thus destroyed that could be turned to money or hog fat if a little laziness was not in the way.—Cor. Tennessee Farmer.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

By GUGLIELMO MARCONI, the Famous Inventor



THE LONGEST ORDINARY MESSAGE WE HAVE YET TRANSMITTED WAS FOR A DISTANCE OF 1,551 MILES, THE LONGEST SIGNAL, HOWEVER, BEING FOR 2,099 MILES.

We propose to erect stations all over the world. Work is now going on in England, the United States, Germany, Holland, Belgium, the Congo, the Dutch East Indies and elsewhere. WE NOW HAVE ABOUT THIRTY-FIVE STATIONS ACTUALLY WORKING. COUNTING IN SHIPS THERE ARE SEVENTY. SEVENTEEN OF THE SHIPS ARE WORKING COMMERCIALY AND TWELVE OF THE LAND STATIONS. The Carlo Alberto was given to me for six months, and I feel greatly indebted to the generosity of Victor Emmanuel, who takes the deepest interest in scientific work.

I am exceedingly pleased with the new station at Table Head, N. S. It will be quite the equal of my station at Poldhu, Cornwall, when the powerful receiving and transmitting instruments which I have brought out with me have been installed. IF EVERYTHING IS READY BEFORE I LEAVE CAPE BRETON, I SHALL AT ONCE COMMENCE EXPERIMENTING WITH THE CORNWALL STATION. Before these instruments are tested as to their power of receiving and transmitting between Canada and England they will be subject to thorough and complete tests by the help of the Carlo Alberto.

Although we had a very rough passage across the Atlantic to Nova Scotia, we were conducting important and valuable tests during the whole of our nine days' trip.

WHILE THE ROUGH WEATHER OFTEN RENDERED EXPERIMENTING EXCEEDINGLY UNPLEASANT, IT DID NOT, OF COURSE, INTERFERE IN ANY WAY WITH THE TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES.

We tested the steamer's instruments with the Poldhu station, with excellent results, taking messages at between 400 and 500 miles. The instruments of the ship are, of course, weak compared with those of the land stations. The ship can send messages up to 200 miles and receive up to 1,000 and with the greatest ease from 400 to 500 miles.

Why Women Are Needed In Government

By HENRY B. BLACKWELL

WOMEN ARE NEEDED IN GOVERNMENT BECAUSE WOMEN ARE UNLIKE MEN. They are a class of citizens, and government by men alone is class legislation, always imperfect, always unjust.

In some qualities men are superior to women; in others women are superior to men. Every class that votes makes itself felt in the government in the direction of its own qualities and interests.

WOMEN, ON THE AVERAGE, ARE MORE PEACEFUL AND GENTLE, MORE TEMPERATE, MORE CHASTE, MORE ECONOMIC AND MORE LAW ABIDING THAN MEN. WHEN THEY VOTE, THESE QUALITIES WILL BE FELT IN LEGISLATION, AND THEY ARE THE VERY QUALITIES IN WHICH OUR GOVERNMENT IS DEFECTIVE.

Our present government has in it all the masculine qualities. Add those of women, and the result will be a government of the people, for the people and by the people.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES WILL YET BE OURS

By Senator SHELBY M. CULLOM, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

WE SHALL EVENTUALLY BUY THE DANISH WEST INDIES. We shall certainly see that no other nation acquires title to them, and this doctrine we have announced to all the world. Neither will we pay more than the purchase price mentioned in the present treaty—\$5,000,000.

WHEN THE "INS AND OUTS" GET THROUGH PLAYING PING-PONG WITH THIS TREATY AND USING IT SIMPLY AS AN INSTRUMENT TO FURTHER OR DEFEAT LOCAL POLITICAL ENDS, IT WILL BE RATIFIED AND THE SALE CONFIRMED.

The principal reasons that we care for the islands are that they lie somewhat in the path of commerce and that St. Thomas affords a coaling station that would be of importance to our navy, thus affording protection to Porto Rico, incidentally to Cuba and to an isthmian canal, whether constructed at Nicaragua or Panama.

THE COMIC OPERA THAT IS NEEDED

By Miss GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD, Soprano of the Bostonians

BELIEVE that the future of the comic opera as we have chiefly known it for the last few years will be brief.

I BELIEVE THAT A BETTER DAY IS COMING, A DAY THAT WILL SEE THE PUBLIC DISSATISFIED WITH COMIC OPERA THAT IS NOT MUSICAL, THAT IS NOT WELL SUNG, THAT IS NOTHING BUT A STRING OF VARIETY ACTS.

People outside of New York are more critical than New Yorkers. They like good music well sung and are getting tired of sex tets and silliness. A fresh demand for legitimate light opera is arising, and the composers and bookmakers are going to arise to meet it.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. R.

Meats at Hall, Petre Block, High St.

Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

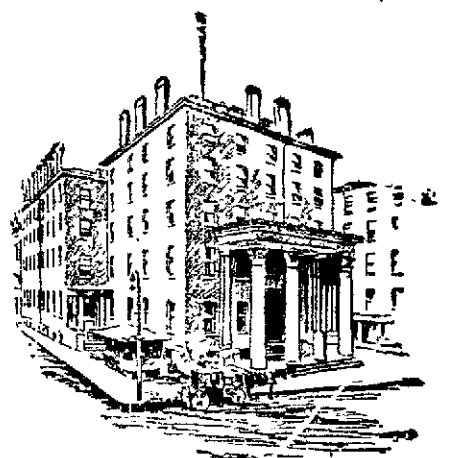
Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charleson, Noble Chief; Fred Kaiser, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank H. Melton, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Hermit; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, C. of E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Commodore; John Hooper, Vice Commodore; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester L. Odiorne, Inducter; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jenness, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Hersum, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE REVERE HOUSE



Bowdoin Square, Boston,

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co.

ALSO PROPRIETORS

BOSTON TAVERN

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

Old India Pale Ale

Homstead Ale

Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE FRANK JONES Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC,
DECEMBER 3.

SUN RISES 7:55. MOON SETS 5:25 P. M.
SUN SETS 4:55. MOON RISES 10:15 A. M.
LENGTH OF DAY 10:15. NIGHT 13:45.

First Quarter, Dec. 3, 10:30 a. m., morning, W.
Full Moon, Dec. 4, 10:30 a. m., morning, W.
Last Quarter, Dec. 5, 10:30 a. m., morning, W.
New Moon, Dec. 6, 10:30 a. m., morning, W.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The weather bureau has issued the following forecast:

A cold wave will overspread districts west of the Massachusetts tonight and Wednesday. In the central and south-east, the weather will be followed Wednesday by a decided fall in temperature. In the Lake region high northeast winds with snow will be followed Wednesday and Wednesday night by colder, clearing weather. In the Atlantic states snow in northern and middle and southern districts Wednesday will be followed by much lower temperature Wednesday night and Thursday.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 27-2.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, 1902.



CITY BRIEFS.

Time for the jingling of the sleigh bells.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

Turkeys are now being fattened for Christmas.

There are not many bananas in the local market.

Coal is coming to Portsmouth in considerable quantities.

The Smith-Barney wedding occurs this evening at six o'clock.

The high prices charged for cordwood chopping still prevail.

Portsmouth sustained a literal invasion of commercial travelers on Tuesday.

Mascagni's appearance in Music hall tonight will be the musical event of the year.

The brick barges are making unusually frequent trips between Boston and Elliot.

Out of door work at the paper mill was suspended today, owing to the inclement weather.

Mascagni and his Italian grand opera company will appear in Music hall this evening.

The Bird in the Cage is mighty sure to be the theatrical sensation of the year in Portsmouth.

Women love a clear, healthy complexion. Pure blood makes it. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood.

Reports of thin ice accidents are now due, for there is no keeping the boy and his skates apart at this season.

One or two of the preparations intended to increase the fuel value of coal are said to be articles of real merit.

A new roof is being put on the house at the corner of Pleasant and Gates streets, by the owner, William J. Frazier.

New Hampshire will indeed be happy and fortunate if its cattle escape an invasion of the dreaded foot and mouth disease.

"Neglected colds make fat graveyards." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup helps men and women to a happy, vigorous old age.

The streets of Portsmouth closely resemble those of a country town nearly every evening, but few people are abroad and those few retire early to their homes.

At Portsmouth the navy yard is rather quiet, but more work is expected at once. Rapid progress is being made on the new paper mill—Bradstreet's Trade Report.

The members of Court Rockingham, Foresters of America are arranging a social for their next regular meeting at which the annual election of officers will take place.

Portsmouth's musical people seldom have an opportunity to listen to grand opera sung by soloists of world wide fame. That opportunity will be given them in Music hall tonight.

The choir of the Church of the Immaculate Conception has commenced the work of rehearsing Christmas music and will be assisted by the full naval orchestra on Christmas day.

Sleighing cannot come too soon now. There is no fun getting around on wheels over December's frozen roads and snow would help out business considerably, particularly with

the merchants who are getting in their Christmas stocks.

Another large business firm of the city will soon make an addition to its plant.

The street department did good work in cleaning the sidewalks on Monday.

There are large quantities of coal added on lots more or less distant from the city or railroad, which can be economically hauled to market as soon as there is sufficient snow to make skidding. Much of this coal supply is the by-product of waste which has been cleared with the aid of a steam lumber mill the last season of two.

CHOICE PROGRAM.

Entertainment in North Church Chapel Has Appreciative Audience.

The Young Peoples' society of the North Congregational church gave a fine entertainment in the chapel parlor on Tuesday evening to an appreciative audience.

The following program was ably rendered:

Orchestra selection, Harold Parker, first violin; William Bennett, second violin; Henry Schmidt, corner; Fred Reib, piano.

College story, Wesley A. O'Leary.

Story, Mr. Travers' first hunt.

R. H. Davis.

John C. Batchelder.

Recitation, For Bravery on the Field.

Miss Ethel Davis.

Recitation, The Talisman.

Eugene Field.

Story, Mr. O'Leary.

Reading, Goliath.

T. B. Aldrich.

Miss Watson.

Selection, Orchestra.

Waltz, Harold Parker.

Reading, How I Killed a Bear.

C. D. Warner.

C. W. Brewster.

Selections from Prince of Plisco.

Orchestra.

Reading, The Little God and Dickey.

Dashkham.

Miss Frances Tredick.

Orchestra.

The presentations were heartily enjoyed and brought forth much applause.

The committee in charge consisted of John C. Batchelder, the president of the Y. P. S., Miss Luce, Miss Moore, Miss Brewster and Charles Walker.

YON SEES PORTSMOUTH.

Takes a Few Drinks and Then Slips His Trolley.

A stranger in a strange land, soliloquized Yon Peterson, the Norwegian steward of the tramp steamer Athalia, as he stepped ashore Tuesday evening to see the sights by gas light. Yon and his speak English any too well, but that did not deter him from tanking up and as a result he went wrong altogether and was later found tearing the shingles from the side of an out building on Hancock street. Occasionally he would desert long enough to break in a couple of panes of glass and would then return to his shingles.

The residents of the vicinity thought Yon crazy and word was sent to police headquarters that an insane man was running amuck there. The police were soon on the spot and poor Yon was not gibbering to the station house.

This morning Yon is penitent and his big head—no come shore any more.

EVENING POLICE COURT.

Assistant Marshal Huxley, who is in charge during the absence of Chief Fawcett, has a couple of drunks who will be placed on trial this evening. Police court in the evening is necessitated by the fact that both police and their delegates to the constitutional convention.

FLAGSTAFF FELL DOWN.

The flagstaff that has been atop of the armory since the beginning of the Spanish American war fell into the street with a loud crash about six o'clock this morning. It was thirty-four feet long and six feet in diameter.

IT WAS A TREAT.

At the Gooding's reading of "The Book of Daniel" on Tuesday evening was a treat to all who attended. Among the authors whom he quoted was Thomas Bailey Aldrich. W. L. Thayer and the description of the "Hundred" and the enjoyment of the "Hundred."

SUSPEND FOR THE WINTER.

The York Harbor and Beach railroad was suspended operation Dec. 28 for the winter. The running of trains will resume in April 26, 1903.

TRUANCY IS PREVALENT.

Frequent Absences Reported Among
Public School Pupils.

The Board Of Instruction Considers A
Stringent Regulation.

Supt. Morrison Calls Attention To
Need Of Additional Rooms

The regular meeting of the board of instruction was held in the city building on Tuesday evening with the mayor in the chair and the following members of the board present: Messrs. Thayer, Newton, McCarthy, Pollard, Martin and Hodgdon.

After the usual number of bills had been presented and ordered paid, Mr. Newton called attention to the great number of truancy complaints which had lately been made by the teachers of the various schools. The conditions were such, he said, that the committee on truancy had been led to prepare and to move the adoption of the resolution published below:

In accordance with Chapter 93, section 5, of the Public Statutes of New Hampshire, be it enacted that Any child between the ages of six and sixteen years, having no regular and lawful occupation, and of sufficient health, neglecting to attend to the proper school, or remaining absent or playing truant therefrom, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding ten dollars nor less than one dollar; and in default of payment thereof, be committed to the Industrial School till the same be paid, or he is otherwise discharged; or, instead of such fine he may be sentenced to said Industrial School for a term not exceeding one year.

The mayor announced the appointment of Messrs. Adams, Martin and Thayer as members of the committee on schoolhouses and of Messrs. Hodgdon, Thayer and McCarthy on the finance committee.

Supt. Morrison appeared before the board and called attention to the fact that the forecasts for next year indicate that the number of pupils will be far in excess of the present seating capacity of the schools and said that at least four new rooms will be necessary. His recommendation of that the ninth grade be abolished and that the pupils of the eighth grade be promoted to the high school next fall. He asserted that such action could be taken at that time without causing inconvenience. The recommendation was referred to the committee on schoolhouses, with Mr. Hodgdon added.

Mr. Morrison further stated that the normal increase in the schools was about ninety pupils a year, but added that if the works of the White Mountain Paper company should be started up next spring, a conservative estimate of the number of new pupils who would demand admission to the schools the following September would be about 200.

The board considered the matter seriously and decided to attempt to show the public the great need of a new high school building, which, it was declared, will be an absolute necessity next fall.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE PARENTS RETURNED.

The parents of the six children at the Creek, who went away the day before Thanksgiving, leaving the little family in charge of a boy of twelve, have returned and the young brood is once more happy.

COMING BY SPECIAL TRAIN.

Mascagni and the members of his

Allen's Lung Balsam
The Best Cough Medicine.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY
should be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine, for upon that depends one's life. **ALLEN'S LUNG BAL-SAM** contains **NO OPIUM** in any form and is safe, sure, and prompt in cases of **CROUP, COLDS, deep-seated COUGHS.** Try it now, and be convinced.

Dyspepsia? Don't lay it to your wife's cooking. It's your liver. Take a good liver pill, a vegetable pill—

Ayer's

and opera company will come to this city to lay from Springfield, Mass. The journey will be made on a special train of the Boston and Maine railroad.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

The new house for the locomotive is nearly completed.

Wednesday, the both, the mechanics and laborers will be paid.

The brick work of the new equipment building has reached the second story.

John Kelley of the riggers' crew of the steam engineering department is on a furlough.

The steam engineering force of machinists aboard the U. S. S. Raleigh has been increased.

The residence of Constructor Rock, recently damaged by fire, is being repaired for electric lights.

The boys are still looking for the rabbit stew that "Jimmie" is to furnish after his trip north.

A large cutter engine has been shipped to the Charleston yard to be put in a cutter now there.

Two coopersmiths and four helpers were discharged in the department of steam engineering on Tuesday.

Electrician Quinn of the yards and docks department has returned from a furlough which he passed in the west.

The blast at Henderson's Point on Tuesday afternoon about 4.30 must have shook everything within a half mile if the report was any criterion of its force.

Henry Pierce of Kittery, machinist in the steam engineering department, is nursing an injured finger at his home which he jammed a few days ago in the gearing of a lathe.

James Jarvis, engineer in the department of steam engineering, is enjoying a well earned furlough which he will pass at Waltham, Mass. Machinist Wilcox is acting in his place.

Stephen Connelly of Newton, Mass., until recently a blacksmith in the construction and repair department, has been appointed night patrolman at the plant of the White Mountain Paper company.

The crews of the tugs Nezahscott and Sixax are rigging poles and gear by which the iron chimney of the yards and docks lighting plant will be taken down. It not having been used since the large chimney was built.

Richard White, wireman in the equipment department, is getting the clad hand from all the electrical workers of his own and the yards and docks department. It was kept pretty quiet, but the boys have learned that "Dick" will be with the army of benedictines from this out.

Several persons from this city who work at the yard have visited the dry dock where the damage has been caused by the blasting at Henderson's Point, and many of them were unable to find the bad place in the wall until it was pointed out to them, as the crack is so small it can hardly be seen. All who have seen it are of the opinion that the crack will do little damage.

German Windrich of the steam engineering department has taken the hand tub True W. Priest in hand for a general repairing, as far as her pumps are concerned. It will be safe to state that this tub will get the repairs that it should have had long ago, and with the new parts that are to be put in by Mr. Windrich, the old machine ought to give a good account of herself when summer comes again.

The yards and docks lighting plant will soon furnish the long desired lights for the work going on at night on Henderson's Point. This work has been delayed for several weeks on account of the non-arrival of the wire which reached the yard on Tuesday. The workmen will at once install twenty or more arc lights at the Point and the buildings that have recently been erected will be also wired for small lights.

The coming cruise of the training ship Essex with the apprentices who are to be taken on at Newport in January, will be of about nine months duration and will include visits to the following places in Europe: Gibraltar, Villancha, France; Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, and Palermo, Italy; Athens, Malta, Lisbon, Portugal; Glasgow, Scotland; Christiania, Norway; Stockholm, Sweden; Copenhagen, Denmark; Amsterdam, Holland; Paris, France. Eight foreign countries will be visited in all, making one of the best trips that can be made by any warship of our navy.

Portsmouth will have real grand opera tonight.

PERSONALS.

Judge Young of Essex was a visitor to town today.

Mrs. Thomas Wentworth was in Dover on Tuesday.

City Solicitor Batchelder was a visitor in Dover on Tuesday.

William Peverly is employed at the shipyard in Quincy, Mass.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed is ill in Washington with gastritis.

Mrs. Nathan Amee and daughter, Miss Gurnet, passed Tuesday in Dover.

County Solicitor J. W. Kelley came down from Concord on Tuesday evening.

Henry Luce of Portsmouth, N. H., is visiting in this city.—Haverhill Gazette.

Editor E. D. Twombly of the York Courant and Transcript was in town on Tuesday.

Thomas Lynch has entered the employ of the Morley Button Machine company as machinist.

Miss C. Etta Perry left this afternoon for Chicago, for an extended visit to her brother, George.

Clifton S. Humphreys of Madison, Me., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Humphreys, Newcastle avenue.

Word has been received by Mrs. Winder, of the critical illness of her husband, Gen. William A. Winder, U. S. A., retired, in Colorado.

James Warburton, for many years watchman at the Portsmouth Machine company's plant and at the Boston and Maine round house, has taken the position of night watchman for the Keeler Pipe company.

Petter Hosmer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Hosmer of Manchester, N. H., and nephew of the late Dr. Frederick E. Potter, died at his home this week. Mr. Hosmer was well known in this city, where he was a frequent visitor.

Announcement is made that Rev. and Mrs. Lucius H. Thayer will be at home afternoons and evenings on Thursday in December, excepting Christmas day, to all the members of the North Parish and to the congregation worshipping with them.

NEW OFFICERS CHOSEN.

At a meeting of General Gilman Marston Command, Union Veterans union, Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, the following officers were elected and appointed to serve during the coming year:

Officers Elected.
Colonel, Joseph R. Curtis;
Lieut. Colonel, William H. Keepers;
Major, John E. Fields;
Officer of the Day, Charles H. Besseffere;
Officer of the Guard, Samuel H. Pillsbury;
Quartermaster, Robert J. Churchill;
Surgeon, Carl Carty;
Chaplain, Henry W. Pierce.
Officers Appointed.
Adjutant, J. C. Stevens;
Quartermaster Sergeant, Terrance McGrath;
Sergeant Major, William H. Hampshire;
Drum Major, Leslie Norman;
Color Bearer, Jasper H. Grant;
Sentinel, Peter William Neal;
Picket, Norman Earle.

HE CABLED CONGRATULATIONS.

When the news came to the composer, Mascagni, of the birth of a daughter to the Queen of Italy, he at once sent a cablegram of congratulations to the King and Queen of Italy.

Their majesties replied to him yesterday by cable, as follows:

"Maestro Mascagni, Boston. Nostrì savviani incaricano me ringraziarla del devoto omaggio. Ministro PONZIO VAGLIA. (Our sovereigns charge me to thank you for your words of devoted homage.)

(Signed) JONZIO VAGLIA. It will be remembered that Ponzio Vaglia was the minister who was sitting in the carriage with King Humbert at the time he was assassinated.

POOL TOURNAMENT.

There is to be a pool tournament at the Warner club this winter. At the regular club meeting on Tuesday night, a committee was appointed to take charge of the entries and make the other arrangements.

Tearing Down Signals does not delay status. Opium laden "medicines" may check coughing, but the cold stays. Do not trifle; when you begin to cough take Allen's Lung Balsam, free from opium, full of healing power.

TAKEN TO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Joseph Lamson Given a Fair Chance, But Could Not Reform.

At the Court term of the superior court held here, Joseph Lamson of Salem, aged fifteen years, was indicted and pleaded guilty to three indictments, for breaking and entering, stealing money and petit larceny. He was sentenced to two years in state prison, changed on motion of County Solicitor Kelley to the state industrial school during minority. In view of his youth, the modified sentence was not imposed and he was placed on probation under charge of County Commissioner Spinney of this city. He has not conducted himself well, and yesterday was taken to the industrial school.

Would Not Insure Him.

Insurance Companies would not insure the Rev. J. W. Yeisley because he had Kidney Trouble.

Mr. Yeisley was much discouraged till a friend recommended Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and it cured him.

Mr. Yeisley writes: "My kidneys and liver were in bad condition and I was anxious for relief. I had tried many remedies without success. I bought a bottle of 'Favorite Remedy,' which effectively proved its merit. The best proof that it has completely cured me is my recent acceptance by four different life insurance companies."

The Rev. Mr. Yeisley is the pastor of the First Reformed Church of St. Paris, Ohio, and is as well the editor of the St. Paris Dispatch.

There is no question that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the best and surest medicine in the world for diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and chronic constipation, as well as the weaknesses peculiar to women. It quickly relieves and cures inability to hold urine and the necessity of getting up a number of times during the night and puts an end to that scalding pain when passing urine.

It is for sale by all druggists in the New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles—less than a cent a dose. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Magic Eye Salve for all Diseases or Inflammations of the Eye. 25c.

MASCAGNI

AND HIS

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY

WITH AN

ORCHESTRA OF 54 PIECES

WILL APPEAR IN

Music Hall

Wednesday Evening

Dec. 3d.

ORDER YOUR TICKETS NOW.

CLAIRVO ANT.—Mrs. M. F. White the son of one of our best and Lu Iness met him, sat No. 1 Webster Court.

FOR SALE—Carriage, Jobbing and Horse Shoeing Business. A rare chance for a young man to continue. Established about 25 years. Terms liberal, as I am not able to continue in it. Apply to G. J. Greenleaf, 6, 6th of Post Office.

INSURANCE—Stranger companies and low rates. When placing your insurance remember the old firm, Lacey & George. J. H. Lacey.

GRAY & PRIME DELIVER COAL IN BAGS NO DUST NO NOISE 311 Market St. Telephone 24.

Chrysanthemums

AND

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R. E. Hannaford's

FLORIST,

Newcastle Avenue,

TELEPHONE CON.

For Investment!

A DOUBLE HOUSE JUST OFF MILLER AVENUE.

All improvements, 7 rooms on a side, rents for \$48 a month.

FRANK D. BUTLER,

Real Estate and Insurance,

3 Market Street.

Your Summer Suit

Should be WELL MADE.

It's old be

STYLISH

And PERFECT FIT.

The largest assortment of UP-TO DATE SAMPLES to be shown in the city

Cleansing, Turning And Pressing a Specialty.

D. O'LEARY,

Bridge Street.